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ES AND GENTLEMEN,

EYS VEGETABLE COMPOUND a the Hair, but will keep it clean, soft move dandruff, and enre your headache, erience of fifteen years among the hairs, but I speak. M. M. WHUTNEY, M. M. WHITNEY.
BellowsFalls, Vi

NDERRY WOOLEN COMPANY DONDERRY WOOLEN COMPANY. new arrangements, are about to comthe manufacture of cloth, either on
the yard, as their customers may desire,
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Oil Meal! ONS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR FALLS, April 9, 1868.

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VOL. XIV.

HARTFORD

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The Inventors of the original and genuine Cottage Organs with Patent" Harmonic Attachment," Patent "Manual Sub Bass," Patent "Knee

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They have added a new and valuable feature in Reed Instruments which they have named the

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FECT THAN HAS BEEN BEFORE OBTAINED.

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this feature of the invention been discovered.

They have owned this Patent for some time,

Bellows Falls, May, 1868.

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Bellows Falls, Vt.

7,444,000

1,571,510

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BELLOWS FALLS, VT., FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1869.

AND FOREIGN PATENTS. R. H. EDDY.

AMERICAN

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS. JAS, B. WILLIAMS, PRESIDENT. No. 78 State St. opposite Kilby St., Boston. This Company was organized for the manufacture of Evaporators, Case wills, and all apparatus neces-sary for the MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR, from Maple Sap, and also from the Sorghum and Southern

No. 78 State St. opposite Kilby St., Boston.
After an extensive practice of upwards of twenty
years, continues to secure patents in the United
States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignanchs, and all papers or drawings for Patents,
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matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of
any patent furnished, by remitting one doilar. Assignaments recorded in Washington.
No Ascency in the United States, powers superior
facilities for obtaining Patents or secretaining the
patentability of inventions.
During cight months, the subscriber, in the course
of his large practice, made on topics rejected applica-COREY'S SUGAR EVAPORATORS. combining the advantages of Corer's Cook's and Harris' patents, and fully Henned by the proprietors of each, has been proved to be the best apparatus equiring but about half the fuel, and less care, bille it will produce sugar which sells from three to it cents per ib., more than that made in any other ay. Our Evaporators have been awarded the high-st premiums wherever exhibited. The sugar which arried of the first price at the recent Vermont State sir was made in one of our Evaporators. We also nanufacture.

of his large practices, made on twice rejected applies tions, Sixteen Appeals, Every One of which was de-cided in his favor by the Commissioners of Patents. TESTIMONIALS, "I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the most capable or accessful practitioners of whom I have had office

mecessful practitioners of whom I have had official intercourse.

CHARLES MASON, Com'r of Patents."

"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man searce competent and frust-corful and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for thom an early and favorable come to secure for thom an early and favorable come to secure for thom an explaint of the patents."

"Mr. B. H. Eddy has made for me Thirteen applications, in all but One of which patents have been granted, and that one is now pending. Such unmistantials are proof of great Inlent and ability on his part, leads me to recommend all inventors to apply to bim to procure their Patents, as they may be sure of having the most faithful attention bestowed on their cases, and at very reasonable charges.

Boston, Jan. 1, 1860.

JOHN TAGHART." Boston, Jan. 1, 1869.

NEW JEWELRY STORE.

M. D. JACKSON & CO. Have a new and extensive stock of goods consistin AND SILVER WATCHES.

SPECTACLES. SILVER WARE. A splendid lot of Fancy Goods.

STATIONERY, &C., &C.

Also all kinds of HAIR WORK furnished. Special attention paid to repairing of all kinds.
M. D. JACKSON & CO. FASHIONS! FASHIONS!

FASHIONS !!!

MISS R. C. DINSMORE & CO.

ave received their Fall fushions of the latest styles CLOAKS, SACQUES and DRESSES, and

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

WHY IS THE CHAPMAN WHEEL We have three experienced Dress Fitters. Those coming from a distance can have garments cut and basted with dispatch.

> Also Grave Clothes made on short notice. We open this week a nice selection of

Denote the property of the wheel made, Persons using them find their Pends keep full, and with other wheels they draw down or dry up.

Spandding & Patch of Ludlow, say: "The wheels put in for us meet our expectations perfectly.—we can grind as much grain with one half the water as with the old wheels:—one of the wheels taken out was Wait's Jonval Turbine. DRESS GOODS, CLOAKINGS, LADIES'

CHEAP! CHEAP!! CHEAP!!!

The superiority of which is obvious at sight. A mill can be seen at work at our place and it will tell its own story better than we can.

Persons in want of a good wheel or a good mill will find it for their intrest to call and see us or send Also an elegant assortment of Colored and Black Velvet Ribbons, Gimps, Buttons, Fringes, Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, &c., &c. The REAL French Rid Laced back Gloves, every pair warranted, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Undervests, Drawers, Hosiery and Gloves. Skirts, Corsets, Undervests, Drawers, Hosiery and Gloyes.

We have as nice an assortment of Trimmings and Fancy articles as can be found in the State. Ladies call and examine and see for yourselves, by so doing you can save money and gratify your taste.

Remember Chase's Block, Westminster Street, Bellows Falls, Vermont.

MACHINE STITCHING, STAMPING, FLUTING AND PINKING DONE TO ORDER. 17

Notice. THE Subscriber has taken the Store of Mr. Norman Harris, one door east of Mesers. Arms & Wilson's Store, in Mammoth Block, where he is offering a fresh stock of WEST INDIA GOODS AND GROCERIES

of the best quality. Also a general supply of COUNTRY PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. Such as BUTTER. CHEESE. PORK.

LARD, BEANS, DRIED APPLES POTATOES, &c. &c. Good assertment of CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE All of which will be sold at reasonable prices for cash or Country Produce. Please call and examine for yourselves. Feeling thankful for past favors. I hope to receive a share of patronage for the future.

Bellows Falls, June 10, 1867. BUY LUBIN'S EDREHIS. WOODWORTH'S & BARNEY SEXTRACTS AND NICE COLOGNES.

WHITNEY'S.

Wanted.

SECOND growth BLACK ASH TIMBER. Apply to TARBELL & HOYSE. Bellows Falls, Dec. 3, 1868.

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BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

Terms—For Boarding Pupils, \$200 per year.

Day

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24th, All communications to be addressed to the Rector of Immanuel Church, Bellows Falls, Vt.

S. E. MOORE

Has just taken rooms in Chase's Block over O. F. Wood's Drug Store, where he is prepared to do all kinds of

UPHOLSTERING.

Such as SOFAS, LOUNGES, BEDS, CHAIRS, &c CASTORS FOR BEDS, LOUNGES AND Tables furnished at a low price. Also pletures framed or the moulding furnished.

S. E. MOORE. Bellows Falls, Oct. 22, 1868. Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his farm in South Reading, Vt., formerly knewn as the "Ebeneuer Robinson farm." Said farm contains about 300 acres of good land, well divided into tillage, pasturing, and wood, Good two story house, 3 barns and other outbuildings, all in good repair.

South Reading, Vt., Oct. 8, 1838.

Miscellany.

GOOD NATURE AT THE TABLE .- To meet at the breakfast table, father, moth-Late Agent of the United States Patent Office, Washington, under the Act of 1857. piness to any heart; it should be a source of humble gratitude, and should wake up the warmest feelings of our nature. Shame upon the contemptible and low-bred cur, whether parent or child, that can ever come to the breakfast-table, where all the family have met in health, only to frown and whine, and growl and fret : it is prima facie evidence of a mean, a grovelling and selfish, and degraded nature, whencesoever the churl may have sprung. Nor is it less reprehensible to make such exhibitions at the ten-table; for before the morning comes, some of the little circle may be stricken with some deadly disease, to gather round that table not again for ever. Children in good health, if left to themselves at the table, become, after a few mouthfuls, garrulous and noisy but if within at all reasonable and bear able bounds, it is better to let then alone; they cat less, because they do not eat so rapidly, as if compelled to keep silent, while the very exhilaration o spirits quickens the circulation of the vital fluids, and energizes and assimilates. The extremes of society curious ly meet in this regard. The tables of the rich and the nobles of England are models of mirth, wit, and bonhomie : it takes hours to get through a repast, and PLATED, they live long. If any body will look in upon the negroes of a well-to-do family in Kentucky, while at their meals. they cannot but be impressed with the perfect abandon of jabber, cachination, and mirth; it seems as if they could talk all day, and they live long. It follows, then, that at the family table all should meet, and do it habitually, to make a common interchange of high-bred courtesies, warm affections, of cheerful mirth-CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!! fulness, and that generosity of nature which lifts us above the brutes which perish, promotive as these things are of good digestion, high health, and a long life.-Hall's Journal.

"I WILL IN A MINUTE."-Here is what some good man says about the way boys and girls ought to mind when spoken to

by their parents; The other day I heard a mother ask her little son to do something. "In a minute," he said. She spoke again. But it was one, two, three, four, five minutes before he minded her.

It makes me think of the switch-tender's boy. What if HE had waited a minute before minding his father! A switch-tender in Prassia was just going to move the rail, in order to put a coming train of cars on a side track, when he caught sight of his little son playing on the track. The engine was in sight. and he had not a moment to spare. He might jump and save his child; but he could not do that and turn the switch in time; and if it were not done the incoming train would meet another train. and a terrible crash and smash take place.

The safety of hundreds of lives depended upon his fidelity. What could he do? what did he do? "Lie down, lie down!" he called, with a loud, quick voice to the child; and seizing the switch the train passed safely on its proper track.

Did the heavy train run over the little boy? Was he crushed? No, he did just as his father told him, and did it instantly. He fell flat between the rails, and the cars went high over his head; and when the anxious father sprang to the spot, there he was, alive and well: not a hair was touched. It was his quick obedience, you see, that saved his life. He did not stop a minute. Even a moment's hesitation would have been

NEVER COMPLAIN.-Never complain of your birth, your training, your employment, your hardships; never fancy that you could be something, if you on ly had a different lot assigned you. God understands his own plan, and he understands what you want, a great deal better than you do. The very things that you deprecate, as fatal limitations or obstructions, are probably what you most want. What you call hindrances obstacles, discouragement, are probably God's opportunities; and it is nothing new that the patient should dislike his medicines, or any certain proofs that they are poisons. No! A truce to all such impatience! Check that devilish envy which gnaws your heart, because you are not in the same lot with others : bring down your soul, or rather bring it up to receive God's will, and do His work in your lot, in your sphere, under your obscurity, against your temptations; and you will find that your condition is never opposed to your good, but really consistent with it .- Dr. Bushman

A Hungarian desiring to remark on the domestic habits of a young lady, said, Oh, miss, how homely you are.

Agricultural.

Westminster Farmers' Club.

Feb. 15, 1869.

MANUFACTURE OF MAPLE SUGAR. N. G. PIERCE, Esq.-Some may think this to be a subject of little importance, Can it be made white. " Neat and quick" are the watchwords. First I would have as most have wooden ones and do not them painted, especially the inside. boring three inches deep. I think the sap. amount of sap drawn from the tree, dethan size. Now if your sap runs through a gentleman in company, he being sanin clean holders, boiled in clean appara- cleanse our syrup, after I persuaded him tus, sufficient so as not to need much to let it stand, cool and turn off. Fisap rather than to strain it to get it out, off immediately when hot, and my partmaking it into sugar the same day, (not ner fell in with it that we made nicer sured) and you have white sugar. I don't a strainer on my holder, then runs from know as I have the best apparatus for holder to heater; no pails, no dippers boiling. I have a heater and one pan, come in contact with the sap. "Neat and can boil sap enough for 100 pounds and clean" keep in mind. sugar in a day. ORESTUS F. PECK .- I tap my trees

when it is a sap day, and never would tap unless it was a good one. I use ! bit and sumae spout. I consider them the best sap spout. I scald them in lime water when done using, to neutralize the acid generated by the absorption of san, and before using run a hot iron through them which chars them, tending to purify as well as to retard the ingress of the sap to the wood of the spout. I prefer the small bit to the larger because the hole being smaller does not dry up as readily. Have everything about your premises new or nearly so, as you can keep them painted, especially your buckets with raw boiling to drive it as fast as possible and steady, for if it occasionally cools down it colors, which if we can get it into syrup without becoming colored, my opinnothing into my syrup to cleanse it. I have tried it and can see no difference. S. PECK. Trees differently located Later in the season, when sap runs a little white from the bucket, I use 3 eggs caking) in raising the dipper as it runs from it, leaving long hairs I call it done. (If for tub not do it near as much.) Remove from the fire letting it stand, and stir rapidly, which avoids that glassy appearance seen upon the outside of the cake, in turning immediately into the moulds. To have nice tub sugar, enough should be sugared off at once to fill the tub, for if filled at two or three different times, a glassy coating is formed between each layer which obstructs the draining; when it comes warm weather, turn the tubs bottom upward and from 100 lbs. you can get 70 or 75 lbs. of just such sugar as this, (here Mr. Peek presented several specimens of sugar which was pronounced by the club to be XXX.

Question.-Do you see any difference spout, cleanse them well. in the sugar made from trees standing in lime rock soil or where the peroxyd of iron exists, rendering the soil of a red cast?

Answer.-I see no difference. Ques,-What is the apparatus you use for boiling?

Ans.-Two pans, two barrels each, and one heater in one arch. My arch is not high enough ; it should be 18 to 20 inches above the grate; my heater heats too rapidly and runs over; it is ten

color the sugar. - Lately I have used paus set in arch. (Mr. Peck here pre sented some nice specimens of maple sucar not much behind those of the son.)

NO. 9.

HENRY FLOYD,-In regard to making maple sugar, I have made it as long I think as any one present and in all ways. But in tapping I would use half inch bit, boring three to four inches in large thinking perhaps there can be but little trees, using the summe spout for I think if any improvement. Let us see. Once it the best; the metallic spout is not stiff maple sugar as then manufactured, was enough. One reason of black sugar is, very dark colored. Now the question is, much sap is boiled in coarse iron. Boilers should be of fine material and polished to make white sugar. The galvantin buckets if necessary to buy new, but ized pans I know nothing about except I have seen the sugar made in them and wish to meet the outlay it is wise to keep it was as nice as I ever saw, equal to the specimens here presented. I believe in Paint often, using raw oil and venitian letting the syrup stand and turn off from red. Do not attend auctions and buy the sediment, which you cannot get rid old musty buckets. For spouts I prefer of by straining. I think there is a dark the wooden spout. The bit of half inch, sediment coming from the maple in the

N. G. PIERCE.-I do not agree with pends more upon the depth of the hole Mr. Orestus Peck. I once sugared with clean spouts, into clean buckets, conveyed guine that it was best to put in eggs to storage, keeping everything out of the nally we adopted the system of sugaring let your syrup stand or cool for it turns gar with the latter mode. Now I have

S. PECK .- No more difficult to make

nice sugar than black poor sugar. SYLVESTER GROUT,-I have sugared about as long as Mr. Peck, perhaps began younger, though there is something to be learned yet. About twenty-two years ago I made some sugar, that was carried to Boston, and it was so white and nice they would not believe it was maple sugar. My sugar-house was floored overhead and kept wet, there is a dust constantly accumulating overhead, much of which, sooner or later, will come in contact with the sap, I never cleansed or strained through wollen or cotton flannel. Sap from the tree is pure. Now to oil and venitian red. I boil my sap into syrup every day, and it is best when sugar-house as nice as your kitchen who has not noticed, that has sugared, accumulations of dust upon every thing in the building, if open and unfloored I think I am not visionary; have the ion is it will remain so. I then strain wood in another apartment. I think to and let it stand 12 to 24 hours before sustrain your sap before boiling. Again, garing off. Then I turn off the syrup strain your sap before boiling. Again, from the settlings or sediment. In the early part of the sugar season I put different sugar-bushes produce different sap, and makes different sugar.

produce different sap.

T. W. WILEY. for some ten years, to 1 pint of skim milk. When testing I used three-fourths bit, with two spouts to ascertain whether done or not (if for to a bucket, but have abandoned the practice now using five-eighth bit, one spout, think I can get as much sap, bore from two to two and a half inches deep. I endeaver to cleanse my buckets well in spring when I take them from the trees. also keep them well painted inside with raw-oil and red paint. I think the quicker we can get it into sugar the better. I like to have sap strained either at the holder or at the heater. I strain my syrup through a woollen strainer. never used the so-called "felt-hat." think I can improve the quality of the sugar by syruping down twice in the day. I never put anything into syrup to cleanse it, if you put in milk the su gar is apt to sour in hot weather from the particles left in it. I use the sumac

> S. PECK .- I think I can get as much sap from one spout as from two.

S. GROUT.-I used last year, spouts part sumac and part the turned wooden ones. I think the latter better, because they more nicely fitted, being perfectly round and of the right bevel. We are apt to drive the spout too far, and have it shaped too much like a pin, not stunt enough; two spouts are better than one.

O. PECK.-Two spouts will run as feet from mouth of arch to the heater, much again as one, and if the tree is I would have the arch all the way of a good size, you may put two, three, or depth. I think my heater increases the four buckets to a tree. I knew of a tree boiling one-fourth. I can boil from 5 that run 16 pails full in one day, into o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, ten buckets. Now, if you will notice 16 barrels, or 25 barrels in twenty-four the sap drops just as freely from the secjours. I would have sugar house ar- ond spout as from the first one, if the inranged so as to draw sap from holder to cision is made in just as healthy a spot heater more clean. The best sugar weath. in the tree. I would not use the metaler is when the thermometer runs down to lie spout, as it tends to conduct heat 10° at night and up to 60° to 65° in the from the sun to the sap. Spouts should fit in the bark, and not the wood.

SHUBARI, PECK .- I have made sugar N. G. PIERCE .- I like to hear these ver since I was a boy, from the five pail different opinions expressed. A good kettle hung upon the crane in the old many new ideas have been advanced,are place, next four or five of the same I know some things have a strong tenac kettles hung in the woods upon a pole ity to live. I once heard of a cat that between two large logs or by the side of had her head cut off, and it was not long a large rock with a big log in front, all before she was seen bringing her head of which methods made black sugar, forward. I don't believe it is economy Then came the old chaldron kettle set in to put but one spout to the bucket. Mr. stone arch; still it would burn in boiling Grout's idea of dust accumulating is down, and filling up, would scorch and something I never thought of, but there burn on the sides, consequently would is something in it.

S. GROUT.-I intend to tap under a large limb or into a large root when convenient. I think trees make wood faster that are habitually used for sugar

PIERCE.-I think in the fore part of the season, a tree should be tapped high, later in the season, tapped low.

F. G. BUTLER OF BELLOWS FALLS.-

I came in this evening to learn rather than to say anything. Last spring I commenced in Massachusetts, and traveled northward, stopping all along by the way visiting and witnessing a great variety of modes in the manufacture of maple sugar, making the observation a speciality, visiting some forty different sugar places and ending my research near Canada; noticing the more intelligent and neat to the less intelligent and slovenly as I passed along, summing the generalities as thus: The bit about one half one half of an inch is best, boring on the upward slant. The cause of so much black sugar was a want of proper regard to cleanliness—sign of human degeneracy. Should commence with the flow of sap to use Post's patent spout, as it keeps clean. Have your sugar houses tight. I observed one last spring where the wind blew through and the snow inside was black with dust. Again, cold air checks evaporation. If your building is tight-so warm you wish to take your coat off, you will see no steam .-Sugar is improved by doing the work quick as well as neat. Mr. Wiley says sugar off twice a day. I say, sugar off all the time, which is better still. We run sap into one end of our evaporator and syrup out at the other. (Mr. Butler here presented a model of his evaporator, also a sap strainer, with a tub of ex tra sugar made by his process, the flavor of which, we think, surpassed anything presented.) One reason why you color your sugar in your pans is, you do not keep them boiling at the same height, so by filling up and running down, there is a scorching and drying on the pan, producing a coloring matter that becomes commingled with your syrup, and this coloring matter is very strong. It takes but little to color a very large amount of sugar. We can boil at any required height and remain so, which avoids this rinsing from the sides of the pan. Tin undoubtedly would be the nicest material to boil in, but would not be stiff enough. Galvanized iron is the next best. Shallow boiling is rapid boiling, hence we boil from one inch and a half to two inches. Wood never should be kept in the same apartment with the boiling, but in an adjoining one at the mouth of the arch. If kept in the same it gathers dampness, making poor fuel as well as dirt.

HENRY WILLARD.-I am no sugar maker practically, but theoretically it is summed up in two words, "quick and clean." Sugar-house should be neat and clean. Who has not noticed where sap is caught in a new tin pail for instance, and carried to the house and boiled immediately down to sugar? how niceequal to honey, almost perfectly clarified, getting the fine flavor of the maple. I would have a partition passing between the mouth of the arch and the boiling apparatus, to avoid all dirt from wood, or ejection of soot, ashes, or smoke from the fire. There would be an expense, it is true, but supposing it did cost four or Two hundred dollars I think it would pay.

O. F. PECK. (Question to Mr. Butler.) If wood will absorb sap so as to become impure, would it not be better to have the sides of your evaporator of the same material as the bottom? (The sides are made of wood.)

MR BUTLER.-Ans.-This objection has been raised before using, but I have seen those that have been used for years and no such trouble was visible. make them out of the best of pine.

MR. PECK .- Would it not be advisable to cleanse them with lime water to neutralize the acid?

MR. BUTLER.-If we made them all galvanized iron we should have to have very stiff iron and they would be difficult to mend. Now when they leak we put on the wrench and tighten them up.

MR. WILLARD.-I think this to be somewhat different from sap in buckets standing still. That might sour, this is constantly passing along and no acid would generate.

Mr. Peck. I understand in the boiling of the evaporator the scum and sediment (if any) is thrown to the sides from the rapid ebulition through the center. leaving but little if any, motion at the sides, affording an opportunity to penetrate the wood.

Mr. WILLARD. Look at tub sugar. tubs that have been used for years, we have no such difficulty as souring.

Mr. PECK. Sugar is different from sap or syrup. Sugar does not change as it

Mr. FLOYD. What is the expense of the evaporator?

M. BUTLER. From 840 to \$100, the former with grates and east iron door will cost \$60, and you can boil from one barrel to a barrel and a half an hour : the latter, four barrels an hour; sap travels in going over the evaporator or hundred feet.

Mr. GROUT. Now will it pay? I think it will, if we can boil four barrels an hour; it would have paid fifty dollars last year for sap lost where I sugared.

M. W. DAVIS, Sec.